

89417

Z/032/61/011/004/002/004
E073/E335

State of Development

There are 9 figures, 5 tables and 6 references: 5 Czech and 1 non-Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav hutnictví železa, Praha
(Research Institute for Ferrous Metals, Prague)

(Abstractor's note: key to Tables 3, 4 and 5 on card 12/12)

Card 7/12

ZEZULOVÁ, M.

14298* Relation of Phase Alpha and Sigma in Austenite
Steels Mn-Cr and Distinctions Made Between These Phases
by Means of Magnetic Suspension. Vatašův článek a a a v
austenitické oceli Mn-Cr a roztáčení těchto fází
pomocí magnetické suspenze. (Czech.) V. Havel and M.
Zezulová, Hutnické Listy, v. 10, no. 7, July 1955, p. 400-401.
5 pages.

Study of the presence and distribution of the phases in austenite,
and the reversibility of the phases alpha-sigma. Micrographs.
12 ref.

Steel
ref

ZEZYANOV, S.P.

Testing electrofilters for the purification of liquid titanium
tetrachloride from solid particles in suspension. Titan i ego
splavy no.9:147-148 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electrostatic separators)
(Titanium chloride)

REZNIKOV, I.L.; BEZUKLADNIKOV, A.B.; UKSHE, N.S.; GLADYSHEV, A.F.; ZEZYANOV, S.P.;
KURMAYEV, R.Kh.

Formation of phosgene during the chlorination of titanium slag in
electric shaft furnaces and chlorinators. Titan i ego splavy no.9:
140-146 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Titanium—Metallurgy) (Chlorination)
(Phosgene)

REZNIKOV, I.P.; ZEZYANOV, S.P.

Proportioning feeder for even delivery of liquid at a low
rate. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:109-110 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Bereznikovskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
alyuminiyevo-magniyevogo instituta.

DUNIN, M.S.; ZEZYUKIN, A.I.

Comparative study of the methods for the serodiagnosis of
phytopathogenic viruses. Izv. TSKHA no.4:141-155 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra fitopatologii Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy
ordena Lenina akademii imeni Timiryazeva. Submitted February
27, 1965.

ZEZYULIN, D.M.

Investigating the thermophilic fermentation of sewage sludge in
methane tanks. Sbor. nauch. rab. asp. AKKH no.1:21-43 '59.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Sewage—Purification)

ZEZYULIN, D.M.

Thermophilic digestion of sewage sediments. Sbor. nauch. rab.
AKKH no.6:105-115 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Sewage--Purification)

BEZENOV, V.V.; GYUNTER, L.I.; ZEZYULIN, D.M.

A method of designing one-stage digestion tanks with thermophilic
and mesophilic digestion. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.6:134-137
'61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Sewage--Purification)

ZEZYULIN, D. M., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Investigation of the processes of thermophilic fermenting of the residue in methanates in chains of established technico-economic indices." Moscow, 1960. 28 pp; with graphs; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Institute im V. V. Kuybyshev); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 52-60, 120)

ZEZYULINSKIY, V.F.; CHISTOKLETOV, P.F.

All hidden potentials in the economy of electric power should be fully utilized. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 7 no.3:4-5 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Predsedatel' otraslevoy sektsii elektrifikatsii i energetiki Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Pridneprovskoy dorogi (for Zezyulinskiy).

(Electric power)

(Electric railroads—Current supply)

ROSTOVTSEV, A.A.; IL'IN, Yu.I.; BEREGOVSKIY, A.S.; TISHIN, V.G.;
ZEZYULIN, V.Ye.; YERMAKOV, B.A.

Two-dimensional 1024-channel pulse height analyzer DMA-1024.
Atom. energ. 11 no.1:58-59 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Electronic analog computers)

ZEZYULINA, A.I. (Leningrad)

"First aid by nonphysicians given in accidents and acute illnesses, demanding surgery. V.N. Khodkov. Reviewed by Z.I. Zeziulina. Fel'd. i akush.no.1:59-62 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:4)

(FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)

ZEZYULINSKIY, V. M.

H

Phys. Chem.

Molecular interactions between pyrrole and other compounds by solution absorption spectra in the near infrared. V. M. Zezyulinskiy (Bakh. Biochem. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 1442-6 (1950).—The H bonding between pyrrole (I) and acetone (II), acetylacetone (III), acetoacetic ester (IV), phenol (V), and pyridine (VI) is investigated by means of absorption spectra between 0.75–1.2 μ and 1.3–1.6 μ . The NH valence frequencies (resp., fundamental, 1st overtone, 2nd overtone) of I in CCl₄ soln. are 3600, 6850, and 10,050 cm.⁻¹ whereas the corresponding values for pure liquid I are 3410, 6710, and 9950. The shifts (3.5, 2, and 1%, resp.) are due to H bonding (assocn.). The CH band at 1.64 μ is broader in liquid I than in the CCl₄ soln. but is not shifted. Spectra of 3.5 M solns. of I in

II, III, and IV show that the NH bands coincide in shape and position with the 1.40- μ band of liquid I. A variation from 1:2 to 1:30 in the mol. ratio I:II does not shift the 1.40 band. The CH absorption peak at 1.64 does not become broader and retains the sharpness it has in CCl₄ solns. A shift is also observed in the 2nd overtone of NH for I in II. The latter fact suggests a rather weak H bond. In solns. of I in VI the shift of the NH band in the 1.3–1.6- μ region attains 7.8% but in the region of the 2nd overtone the NH band disappears entirely (strong H bond). The shift increases with the basicity of the H bond acceptor. In I-V mixts., one expects I to be the acceptor. The absorption max. of OH are at 1.6 and 0.990 μ (1st and 2nd overtones, resp.) in molten V. The values for a 1 M soln. of V in CCl₄ are 1.43 and 0.998. In a 4.7 M soln. of V in I, the OH 2nd overtone disappears whereas the NH band does not change. In CCl₄ solns. of V (4 M) and I (4 M), the OH 1st overtone is shifted so that it coincides with the NH band. In dil. CCl₄ solns. the H bond between I and V is disrupted as can be seen from the simultaneous occurrence of the OH (1.43 μ) and NH (1.472 μ) bands. The latter bands are slightly shifted and this effect persists in very dil. solns. This fact and the preceding one show that I prefers to act as a donor not as an acceptor for H bonding. When increasing quantities of II are added to a soln. of I in CCl₄, one observes a decrease in the intensity of the NH band (1.43 μ) which disappears entirely for large II concns. The band is not shifted as it is in I-II mixts. In the absence of CCl₄. At the same time, the CH peak (1.64 μ) does not change at all. Similarly, the NH band (1.40 μ) progressively disappears whereas the CH peak (1.64 μ) remains unaffected in CCl₄ solns. of I and VI. A more rapid decrease in the NH band intensity is effected by VI than by II. This decrease may thus serve as a criterion for the basicity of the acceptor.

Michel Boudart

ZEZYULINSKIY, V. P.

"M. A. Il'inskiy - Originator of the Hydrogen Bond Theory," Uspekhi Khim., 18,
No. 6, 1949.

ZEL'YULINSKII, V.M.

Study of the hydrogen bond between phenol and other organic compounds by means of absorption spectra in the near infrared. V. M. Zel'yulinskii (A. N. Bakht Inst. Biochem., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 25, 102-103 (1951).—The aim of this spectroscopic investigation in the near infrared (5500-7500 cm^{-1}) is to elucidate the intermol. interaction between phenol (I) on the one hand and acetone (II), acetylacetone (III), acetoacetic ester (IV), or pyruvic acid (V) on the other hand. The spectra of I-III- CCl_4 and I-IV- CCl_4 mixts. show H bonding of the type $\text{OH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ between I and III or IV and also a shift of the keto-enol equil. of III and IV in a direction favoring the intermol. interaction of the alc. type between mols. of III or IV instead of the intramol. forms predominating in the absence of I (Shigorin, *C.A.* 43, 7343c). Of course no keto-enol shift is observed in I-II- CCl_4 mixts., only H bonding between I and II. A measure of relative proton affinities is provided by the magnitude of the shift $\Delta\nu$ of the absorption band ($1.43\ \mu$) of I as a result of H bonding: $\Delta\nu = 700, 670, \text{ and } 378\ \text{cm}^{-1}$ for II, III, and IV, resp. Spectra of I-pyridine, V-pyridine and I-V-pyridine mixts. show that in the latter ternary system, an assocn. of the following type takes place: $\text{PhOH}\cdots\text{O}:\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{C}(:\text{O})\text{OH}\cdots\text{NC}_5\text{H}_5$.
Michel Boudart

7/2

ZEZYULINSKIY, V. M.

Study of the hydrogen bond between phenol and other organic compounds by means of absorption spectra in the near infrared. V. M. Zezyulinski (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 25, 702-9 (1951). The aim of this spectroscopic investigation in the near infrared (5500-7500 cm^{-1}) is to elucidate the intermol. interaction between phenol (I) on the one hand and acetone (II), acetylacetone (III), acetoacetic ester (IV), or pyruvic acid (V) on the other hand. The spectra of I-III- CCl_4 and I-IV- CCl_4 mixts. show H bonding of the type $\text{OH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ between I and III or IV and also a shift of the keto-enol equil. of III and IV in a direction favoring the intermol. interaction of the alc. type between mols. of III or IV instead of the intramol. forms predominating in the absence of I (Shigorin, *C.A.* 43, 7343c). Of course no keto-enol shift is observed in I-II- CCl_4 mixts., only H bonding between I and II. A measure of relative proton affinities is provided by the magnitude of the shift $\Delta\lambda$ of the absorption band (1.43 μ) of I as a result of H bonding: $\Delta\lambda = 700, 670, \text{ and } 378 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for II, III, and IV, resp. Spectra of I-pyridine, V-pyridine and I-V-pyridine mixts. show that in the latter ternary system, an assocn. of the following type takes place: $\text{PhOH}\cdots\text{O}:\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{C}(:\text{O})\text{OH}\cdots\text{NC}_5\text{H}_5$.
Michel Boudart

ZEZYULINSKI, V. M.

Y

extra

Study of the hydrogen bond between phenol and other organic compounds by means of absorption spectra in the near infrared. V. M. Zezyulinski (A. N. Bakht Inst. Biochem., Moscow). Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 25, 702-6 (1951). The aim of this spectroscopic investigation in the near infrared (5500-7500 cm.⁻¹) is to elucidate the intermol. interaction between phenol (I) on the one hand and acetone (II), acetylacetone (III), acetoacetic ester (IV), or pyruvic acid (V) on the other hand. The spectra of I-III-CCl₄ and I-IV-CCl₄ mixts. show H bonding of the type OH...O=C between I and III or IV and also a shift of the keto-enol equil. of III and IV in a direction favoring the intermol. interaction of the alc. type between mols. of III or IV instead of the intramol. forms predominating in the absence of I (Shigorin, C.A. 43, 7343c). Of course no keto-enol shift is observed in I-II-CCl₄ mixts., only H bonding between I and II. A measure of relative proton affinities is provided by the magnitude of the shift $\Delta\nu$ of the absorption band (1.43 μ) of I as a result of H bonding: $\Delta\nu = 700, 670, \text{ and } 378 \text{ cm.}^{-1}$ for II, III, and IV, resp. Spectra of I-pyridine, V-pyridine and I-V-pyridine mixts. show that in the latter ternary system, an association of the following type takes place: PhOH...O:C(Me)C...(:O)OH...NC₅H₅.

Michel Boudart

7x2

ZEZYULINSKIY, V. M.

Spectrum Analysis

Examination of absorption spectra in the near infra-red zone of phenol solutions of certain neutral solvents. Dokl. AN SSSR 81 no. 4, 1951. Institut Organicheskoy Khimii Akademii Nauk SSSR, Rod. 26 Sept 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PEYVE, Ya.V.; PETERBURGSKIY, A.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, prof.; GAR, K.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; GOLYSHIN, N.M., kand. biol. nauk; KOROTKIKH, G.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; CHESALIN, G.A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; RAKITIN, Yu.V., doktor biol. nauk; ZEZYULINSKIY, V.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; DEVIATKIN, A.I., ~~kand. sel'khoz. nauk~~; VENEDIKTOV, A.M., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; TARANOV, M.G., kand. biol. nauk; BORISOVA, L.G.; BEREZNIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KONDRATENKO, R.V., st. nauchn. sotr.; BORISOV, F.B., st. nauchn. sotr.

[Chemistry in agriculture] Khimiia v sel'skom khoziaistve. Moskva, Kolos, 1964. 381 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Peyve). 2. Nachal'nik laboratorii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta plastmass (for Borisova). 3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmass (for Kondratenko, Borisov).

1ST AND 2ND CROSS PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH CROSS

OC C-3

1178. Photo-electric method of determining quality of gluten. N. I. Prokhorov and V. M. Zaslavskii (*Biochem. of Food Baking*, 1941, 8, 166-176).--The gluten (0.5 g.) is shaken with 50 ml. of 0.005% lactic acid, the suspension centrifuged, and the centrifugate altered. The gluten content of the filtrate varies with its turbidity, as measured by means of a photo-electric nephelometer. In general, the susceptibility of gluten to attack by protease varies with its solubility in aq. lactic acid. R. T.

COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ESOM STIVERIA ESOM DOWNY

ESOM STIVERIA ESOM DOWNY

BC

A-1

Dispersion of indanthrene dyes in a supersonic field. V. M. ZAKHARSKIY and S. B. TOMANSKI (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 801-804).—In presence of a stabilizer (e.g., soapin) indanthrene dyes are dispersed by supersonic waves, but after switching off the field they often coagulate rapidly. The max. size of a particle after a supersonic treatment is cc to the concn. of the dye.

J. J. B.

25378

216000

S/089/61/011/001/007/010
B102/B214

AUTHORS:

Rostovtsev, A. A., Il'in, Yu. I., Beregovskiy, A. S.,
Tishin, V. G., Zezyulin, V. Ye., Yermakov, B. A.

TITLE:

A two-dimensional 1024 channel pulse-height analyzer of the
type DMA-1024 (DMA-1024)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 1, 1961, 58 - 59

TEXT: The two-dimensional amplitude analyzers developed in the west suffer from certain shortcomings. For example, the one described in Ref. 1 allows only for a qualitative study of the spectrum; those described in Refs. 2 and 3, though allowing for quantitative study, have two-stage recording and the results can not be observed during the experiment. These have some other disadvantages, too. The authors of this "Letter to the Editor" have developed and constructed a two-dimensional pulse-height analyzer with 1024 channels; it wears the designation DMA-1024. It consists of a recorder block and two equal sorting instruments "X" and "Y" into which the pulses of the detectors are fed; these are recorded and processed only under certain given conditions of coincidence. The analyzer.

Card 1/5

25378

S089/61/011/001/007/010
B102/B214

X

A two-dimensional 1024 channel ...

channels are arranged in the form of a matrix ($32 \cdot 32 = 1024$). The channels of the magnetic storage system (with ferrite nuclei) have each a capacity of 16,000 pulses. The informations are made visible on the screens of two cathode-ray tubes of the type 13X037 (13L037). The information is represented on the screen of one of the tubes in a linear system with ~10% accuracy, and on that of the other in a two-decadic system in the form of an optically modulated point screen. The analyzer works with vacuum tubes and semiconductor diodes; in all it contains 360 tubes. The apparatus operates on a.c. mains (220 v, 50 cps) and consumes 2.5 kw. Its size is 2000.900.800 mm. The apparatus is easy to control, and has a reliable uninterrupted working for 8 hours. The temporal distribution of two correlated processes can also be studied with its help. The figure shows a two-dimensional spectrum of the Co^{60} γ -radiation taken by means of this apparatus. The spectrum shows three groups of possible coincidences. The group of coincidences for complete absorption of the γ -rays with the energies 1.17 and 1.33 Mev in both crystals (photopeak) is represented by two vertices: 1.17; 1.33 Mev, and 1.33; 1.17 Mev. The group coincidences for complete absorption in the one, and partial absorption in the other crystal (Compton scattering) is represented by four "ridges" (photopeaks -

Card 2/5

25378

S/089/61/011/001/007/010
B102/B214

A two-dimensional 1024 channel ...

Compton). The group of coincidences for partial absorption in each of the two crystals, is represented by the surface part designated "Compton - Compton". Scintillation counters with photomultipliers of the type 43Y10 (FEU1S) and NaI (Tl) crystal of 30 mm length and 20 mm height were employed for taking the spectrum. The resolving time of the coincidence circuit was ~1 msec. The authors thank Yu. S. Zamyatin on whose initiative the work was carried out; V. M. Gorbachev for discussion and interest, and L. P. Bilibin for help. There are 1 figure and 6 references; 3 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref.1: L. Grodzins. Proceedings of the Second United Nations Inter. Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Vol. 14, Geneva, 1958, p. 351. Ref.2: M. Birk, T. Braid, R. Detenbeck. Rev. Scient. Instrum., 29, 203 (1958). Ref.3: P. Cavanagh, Boyce. Rev. Scient. Instrum., 27, 1028 (1956).

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1961

Card 3/5

CA

3

Study of the hydrogen bond between phenol and other organic compounds by means of absorption spectra in the near infrared. V. M. Zazyulinskii (A. N. Bakh Inst. Biochem., Moscow): *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 25, 702-6 (1951). The aim of this spectroscopic investigation in the near infrared (5000-7500 cm^{-1}) is to elucidate the intermol. interaction between phenol (I) on the one hand and acetone (II), acetylacetone (III), acetoacetic ester (IV), or pyruvic acid (V) on the other hand. The spectra of I-III- CCl_4 and I-IV- CCl_4 mixts. show H bonding of the type $\text{OH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}$ between I and III or IV and also a shift of the keto-enol equil. of III and IV in a direction favoring the intermol. interaction of the alc. type between mols. of III or IV instead of the intramol. forms predominating in the absence of I (Shigurin, *C.A.* 43, 7343c). Of course no keto-enol shift is observed in I-II- CCl_4 mixts., only H bonding between I and II. A measure of relative proton affinities is provided by the magnitude of the shift $\Delta\nu$ of the absorption band (1.43 μ) of I as a result of H bonding: $\Delta\nu = 710, 670$, and 378 cm^{-1} for II, III, and IV, resp. Spectra of I-pyridine, V-pyridine and I-V-pyridine mixts. show that in the latter ternary system, an assocn. of the following type takes place: $\text{PhOH}\cdots\text{O}=\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{C}(\text{:O})\text{OH}\cdots\text{NC}_5\text{H}_5$.
Michel Boudart

COMMON ELEMENTS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES	
<p>1A</p> <p>The dispersion of indanthrene dyes in a field of ultrasound waves. V. M. Zazyulinskii and S. S. Tumanskii. <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 11, 801-4(1938).—The indanthrene yellow G and light blue GCDN were studied in a field of ultrasound waves under the following conditions: radius curvature of the quartz vibrator lens 5 cm., its surface 7 sq. cm., wave length 1325 m., quartz intensity 3.4 kw., concn. C 3.5%. For different sounding conditions a rapid dispersion of the particles was noted. The dispersion and the stability of the suspensions depend on the intensity of the field, on the concn. of the suspension, on the stabilizer and on the time of sounding. Saponin (0.025% of the wt. of indanthrene) and sulfite silk (0.5%) were used as stabilizers. The sounding effects were observed through a microscope. The curves obtained for $\mu = f(t)$ (μ = size of the particles) show that during the 1st 5-10 min. a rapid breaking up of the particles takes place. Later their size remains practically unchanged. After the sounding the microaggregates either remain unchanged or they coagulate depending on the stabilizer and on the conditions of the expt. With saponin after 60 min. the process of coagulation increases to a point where the size of the microaggregates remains unchanged. However, with sulfite silk as stabilizer the size of the particles is reduced from 3μ to 4μ after 5 min. of sounding, and they are further reduced to 2μ with time. The suspension is very stable, and the coagulation does not take place for several hrs. after the expt. A linear relation of the max. size to the concn. was obtained.</p> <p>No effect of the frequency of the ultrasound field on the dispersion of the dye in the 310-325 m. region was observed. Four diagrams and 1 table are given.</p> <p>W. R. Henn</p>		<p>2</p>	
<p>ASB-15A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>147080 04</p>		<p>147080 04</p>	

FA

3

Near-infrared absorption spectra of phenol solutions in some neutral solvents. V. M. Zazyulinski (Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 633-5 (1931).—In the 0.75-1.2- μ wavelength range, the position and the width of the OH band of PhOH (0.99 μ) in C_6H_6 soln. remain practically unchanged in a broad range of concns., 0.125-8 M. An almost analogous invariability of the absorption band is found in solns. of PhOH in PhMe and PhEt. This behavior indicates persistence of the hydrogen-bond assocn. of PhOH mols. even at low concns. In contrast to these solvents, diln. of PhOH solns. in CCl_4 produces a narrowing of the OH band and its shift to shorter waves. In hexane and in cyclohexane, the position of the OH band is practically the same as in CCl_4 . Evidently, in these solvents, there is no specific interaction between the PhOH and the solvent mols. N. Thon

CA

Molecular interactions between pyrrole and other compounds by solution absorption spectra in the near infrared. M. Zeynullakhil (Ikhkh. Khim. Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 1442-4 (1950).—The H bonding between pyrrole (I) and acetone (II), acetylacetone (III), acetoacetic ester (IV), phenol (V), and pyridine (VI) is investigated by means of absorption spectra between 0.75-1.2 μ and 1.3-1.6 μ . The NH valence frequencies (resp., fundamental, 1st overtone, 2nd overtone) of I in CCl_4 soln. are 2500, 6850, and 10,050 cm^{-1} whereas the corresponding values for pure liquid I are 3410, 6710, and 9950. The shifts (2.5, 2, and 1%, resp.) are due to H bonding (assocn.). The CH band at 1.64- μ is broader in liquid I than in the CCl_4 soln. but is not shifted. Spectra of 3.5 M solns. of I in

II, III, and IV show that the NH bands coincide in shape and position with the 1.49- μ band of liquid I. A variation from 1:2 to 1:30 in the mol. ratio I:II does not shift the 1.49 band. The CH absorption peak at 1.64 does not become broader and retains the sharpness it has in CCl_4 solns. A shift is also observed in the 2nd overtone of NH for I in II. The latter fact suggests a rather weak H bond. In solns. of I in VI the shift of the NH band in the 1.3-1.6- μ region attains 7.8% but in the region of the 2nd overtone the NH band disappears entirely (strong H bond). The shift increases with the basicity of the H bond acceptor. In I-V mixts., one expects I to be the acceptor. The absorption max. of OII are at 1.38 and 0.980 μ (1st and 2nd overtones, resp.) in molten V. The values for a 1 M soln. of V in CCl_4 are 1.43 and 0.968. In a 4.7 M soln. of V in I, the OII 2nd overtone disappears whereas the NH band does not change. In CCl_4 solns. of V (4 M) and I (4 M), the OII 1st overtone is shifted so that it coincides with the NH band. In dil. CCl_4 solns. the H bond between I and V is disrupted as can be seen from the simultaneous occurrence of the OII (1.43 μ) and NH (1.472) bands. The latter bands are slightly shifted and this effect persists in very dil. solns. This fact and the preceding one show that I prefers to act as a donor not as an acceptor for H bonding. When increasing quantities of II are added to a soln. of I in CCl_4 , one observes a decrease in the intensity of the NH band (1.49 μ) which disappears entirely for large II concns. The band is not shifted as it is in I-II mixts. in the absence of CCl_4 . At the same time, the CH peak (1.64 μ) does not change at all. Similarly, the NH band (1.49 μ) progressively disappears whereas the CH peak (1.64 μ) remains unaffected in CCl_4 solns. of I and VI. A more rapid decrease in the NH band intensity is effected by VI than by II. This decrease may thus serve as a criterion for the basicity of the acceptor.

Michel Boulart

2

CA

M. A. Il'inski, the founder of the doctrine of the hydro-
gen bond. V. M. Zasyulinski. *Uspekhi Khim.* 18, 700-1
(1949). N. Thon

1961

SM
ed. A

Optics. Spectra

535.343.32-15
5672. Near infrared absorption spectra of phenol
solutions in some neutral solvents. V.M. Zazyulin,
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 81, 633-5 (No. 4, 1951) in
Russian.

Zezyulinskiy, U.

USSR/General Division. General Problems. Philosophy A-1
Methodology

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958, 4595

Author : V. Zezyulinskiy

Inst :

Title : Application of the Method of Marked Atoms
in Biology and Agriculture

Orig Pub : V sb; Primeneniye atom. energii V mirnykh
tselyakh, M., 1956, 127-135

Abstract : A survey of the more important achievements made in the application of marked atoms in biology and medicine. The importance of these investigations in the study of the metabolism of brain tissue, the structure of glycine and the mechanism of A, C, and B avitaminosis

Card 1/2

USSR/General Division. General Problems. Philosophy A-1
Methodology

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958, 4595

Abstract : pointed out. In animal husbandry the method of marked atoms makes it possible to observe the intensity of phosphorus and calcium metabolism, the paths of infection by some infectious diseases (brucellosis), and the penetration of medicinal substances through the skin. A study with the aid of marked atoms of plant nutrition and problems of fertilizers revealed that noneroot feeds serve as supplementary sources of phosphorus nutrition of plants in the most important periods of their growth.

Card 2/2

ZEZYULINSKIY, V.M.

Radioisotopes and nuclear radiations in the service of agriculture.
atom.energ. 9 no.3:234-235 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Atomic energy in agriculture)

AUTHOR: Zezyulinskiy, V. M.

SOV/89-5-2-19/36

TITLE: Scientific Conference on the Use of Radioactive Isotopes and Their Radiation in the Agriculture of the USSR (Nauchnaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i izlucheniy v sel'skom khozyaystve SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 187-189 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A conference took place at Moscow from April 22 to April 26, 1958, which had been convened by the Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences). The conference was attended by 500 persons from the USSR and from the peoples' democracies. Lectures of a general nature were delivered during the plenary sessions. In three parallel sections the following subjects were dealt with: a) plant growing, b) animal breeding, c) hydro-engineering, amelioration and mechanization of agriculture. Re. a): C^{14} , S^{35} , P^{32} etc. are being used to an ever growing extent for the investigation of biochemical and physiological processes. The following problems deserve to be mentioned as being of particular importance: Determination of the intensity of

Card 1/3

Scientific Conference on the Use of Radioactive
Isotopes and Their Radiation in the Agriculture
of the USSR

SOV/89-5-2-19/36

photosynthesis in the case of wheat and citrus shrubs. Investigation of the interrelation of photosynthesis intensity in plants with and without nutrition through the roots. Determination of optimum grain-sizes for superphosphate. Mobility of Ca in the soil. γ -test field with a Co^{60} -source of 190 C.

Re. b): The following problems were especially discussed: Metabolic processes in animals, physiology of the formation of milk and the action of vitamins. A number of lectures dealt with the therapy of skin diseases of domestic animals, in which connection radioactively marked preparations were used with good success.

Re. c): Investigations in this field were carried out in two directions: 1.) Application and improvement of γ -methods for the determination of moisture and density of the soil and ground. 2.) The use of radioactive isotopes for the investigation of the motion of gravitation- and capillary water in the soil.

Card 2/3

Scientific Conference on the Use of Radioactive
Isotopes and Their Radiation in the Agriculture
of the USSR

SOV/89-5-2-19/36

In compliance with directions issued by the Presidium of the
VASKhNIL the entire material of the conference will be published
by the end of the year.

Card 3/3

ZEZYULINSKIY, V., kand.biol.nauk

Isotopes in agriculture. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8 no.8:54-56
Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

(Isotopes) (Agricultural research)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - General Problems.

M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15480

Author : V.M. Zezyulinskiy

Inst

Title : Atomic Energy in Agriculture.
(Atomnaya energiya v sel'skom khozyaystve).

Orig Pub : Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1957, No 7, 145-148.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

ZEZYULINSKIY, V.M.

Scientific conference on the utilization of radioactive isotopes
and radiation in the agriculture of the U.S.S.R. Atom. energ. 5
no.2:187-189 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Radioactivity) (Agriculture—Congresses)

22. FORTINSKY, V.M.
Near-infrared absorption spectra of phenol solutions in some neutral solvents. V. M. Fortinsky, Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 833-8 (1961).—In the 0.75-1.2- μ wavelength range, the position and the width of the OH band of PhOH (0.98 μ) in C_6H_6 soln. remain practically unchanged in a broad range of concns., 0.125-5 M. An almost analogous invariability of the absorption band is found in solns. of PhOH in PhMe and PhBr. This behavior indicates persistence of the hydrogen-bond assocn. of PhOH mols. even at low concns. In contrast to these solvents, dila. of PhOH solns. in CCl_4 produces a narrowing of the OH band and its shift to shorter waves. In hexane and in cyclohexane, the position of the OH band is practically the same as in CCl_4 . Evidently, in these solvents, there is no specific interaction between the PhOH and the solvent mols. N. Thon

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Diol., No 17, 1958, 77668.

Author : ~~Zeznylyn, R.D.~~

Inst : All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of the Sprit
and Liqueur and Vodka Industry.

Title : Duration of Testing of Clones.

Orig Pub: Dyul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t
spirt. i likero-vodochn. prom-sti, 1957, No 3, 65-68.

Abstract: In 1954 and 1955, in the Latvian Experiment Station,
a study was conducted of the influence of different
improved selections on the variation ability of
mother seeds of the Foran potato variety. During
a two-year test of clones, in comparison with a one-
year test, a marked difference in the harvest ability

Card : 1/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Diol., No 17, 1958, 77668.

and quality of the mother seeds was not observed. In 1955 best results (in harvest of mother seeds) were obtained in a variant with seed material from a tuber selection of a harvest of potatoes raised in summer planting. In experiments of 1955 at the Tatar Base of the institute, the excellence was brought to light of the clone selection with a two year test (in comparison to the one year) in the Soviet (120%) and Kazan (109%) varieties. In the Lorkh and Oktyabrenok varieties, good results were obtained during the one-year test of the clones. The author recommends the use of clone selections with the one-year test. In regions with a positive effect of summer plantings, it is also expedient to use tuber selections from harvest

Card : 2/3

TOZHINA, A.G.; ZEZYULYA, N.V.

Manufacturing guide rolls. Obm.tekh.opyt.[MLP] no.20:
22-23 '56. (MIRA 12:11)
(Sewing machines)

ZEZYULYA, R.D.; TARANETS, M.P.; TKACHENKO, P.I.

Improving the seed and strain qualities of potatoes. Trudy VNIISP
no.4:52-84 '54.

(Potatoes)

(MIRA 8:12)

ANDREYEV, L.L.; VAKHMAN, V.I.; CHEPURIN, P.I.; MIROSHNICHENKO, V.F.;
BOGACHEV, A.S.; VOL'VACH, Ye.Ye., agronom-entomolog; CHEBOTAREV,
M.Ya., agronom-entomolog (Georgiyevskiy rayon); ZGADOV, G.A.,
agronom po zashchite rasteniy

Killing shield bugs in combines. Zashch.rast.ot verd. i bol.
7 no.6:30-31 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Severo-Kavkazskim opornym punktom Vsesoyuznogo
instituta zashchity rasteniy (for Andreyev). 2. Zamestitel' direk-
tora, glavnyy agronom sovkhoza "Kurskoy" (for Vakhman). 3. Zamestitel'
direktora, glavnyy agronom oporno-pokazatel'nogo sovkhoza "Chil'-
nenskiy" (for Chepurin). 4. Glavnyy inzh. sovkhoza "Kurskiy" (for
Bogachev). 6. Severo-Kavkazskiy opornyy punkt Vsesoyuznogo instituta
zashchity rasteniy (for Vol'vach). 7. Sovkhoz "Starodubskiy"
(for Zgadov).

(Stavropol Territory--Wheat--Diseases and pests)
(Stavropol Territory--Eurygasters)

ACC INK AR6016221

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/EO23/EO23

AUTHOR: Zgadzay, E. A.; Maklakov, A. I.

TITLE: Magnetic and electric properties of certain polymers with semiconductor properties

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11E165

REF SOURCE: Sb. Itog. nauchn. konferentsiya Kazansk. un-ta za 1963 g. Sekts.: paramagnitn. rezonansa, spektroskopii i fiz. polimerov, radiofiz., astron., bion. Kazan', 1964, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, magnetic susceptibility, conjugate bond system, temperature dependence, activation energy, semiconductor conductivity

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the static magnetic susceptibility χ and the electric conductivity σ of three polymers with conjugated bonds. χ was measured in the field-intensity interval 500 - 5500 Oe at room temperature, and σ in the range 20 - 110C. It follows from the obtained data that χ varies hyperbolically with the field for all samples, while σ varies in accordance with the usual exponential law with temperature. The experimental data show also the χ changes in the same manner as the activation energy σ . S. Kubarev [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20 /

Card 1/1m

UDC: 538

ACCESSION NR. AP4030367

S/0190/64/006/003/0488/0492

AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, I. P.; Zgadzay, E. A.; Maklakov, A. I.

TITLE: Certain properties of polyphenylenimine

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 3, 1964, 488-492

TOPIC TAGS: organic semiconductor, semiconductor polymer, polyphenylenimine, electrical property, magnetic property

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the electrical properties of a new semiconducting polymer — polyphenylenimine $[-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{NH}]_n$ (V. I. Nikitina, A. I. Maklakov, R. S. Balakireva, A. N. Pudovik, Sb.: Geterotsepnyye vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya [Symposium: Heterochain High-Molecular-Weight Compounds], Izd. "Nauka," 1964, p. 87). This research was done at the Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin (Kazan' State University imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin). Three types of samples were used: samples prepared without catalysts and reprecipitated (I) or nonreprecipitated (II), and samples prepared in the presence of Al_2O_3 .

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR. AP4030367

catalyst and reprecipitated (III). D-c electrical conductivity was studied in air or at 3×10^{-2} mm Hg for pellet samples as a function of ambient temperature (20—270C) and preliminary heat-treatment temperature (200—300C). The temperature dependence of electrical conductivity of I shown in Fig. 1. of enclosure indicates that at about 120C (inflection) and above the electrical nature of the polymer changes probably owing to the elimination of bound water. Of all the samples, nonheat-treated I showed the highest conductivity at 20C — $10^{-7} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \times \text{cm}^{-1}$. This conductivity dropped to $10^{-14} \text{ ohm}^{-1} \times \text{cm}^{-1}$, and activation energy rose with heat-treatment temperature increases to 300C. Nonheat-treated II and III showed poorer conductivity than I, evidently owing to the presence of impurities. Room temperature degassing of nonheat-treated samples produced a partially irreversible rise in resistivity by a factor of 1.2—3.0 owing to the elimination of free water. The sign of the thermoelectric power for all the samples indicated p-type conductivity. The magnetic susceptibility was positive for all the samples; its value rose with rising ambient and heat-treatment temperatures. X-ray analysis indicates that order in the polymer

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR. AP4030367

structure is no greater than "gas crystalline" order and deteriorates with heat treatment. The authors thank R. S. Balakirava for making the samples available. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. I. Ul'yanov-Lenin (Kazan State University)

SUBMITTED: 16Mar63

DATE ACQ: 07May64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: CH,PH

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4030367

ENCLOSURE: 01

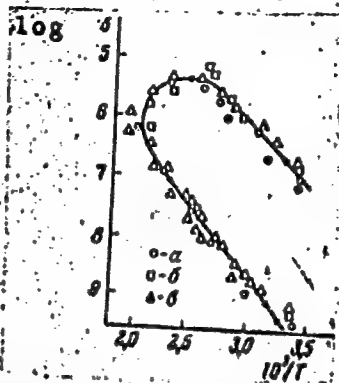


Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of conductivity (σ) of nonheat-treated I.

a, b - in vacuum; c - in air. The arrow indicates the course of the temperature change.

Card 4/4

ZGAGA, Ranko, inz.

Significance of the nonuniformity of hardness in welded metals.
Strojarstvo 5 no.3/4:3-6 '63.

ZGAGA, V.; MILETIC, B.

Physiological conditions of the irradiation induction of
provirus into virus in Escherichiae coli K 12. Bul sc
Young 7.no.1/2:14 F-Ap '62.

1. Institut "R. Boskovic," Zagreb.

ZGAGA, Vera; MILETIC, Branimir

Effect of the precursors of nucleic acids and their analogues
on the induction of proviruses to viruses by irradiation.
Biol. glas 16 no.1:13-19 '63

1. Institut "Rader Boskovic", Radiobioloski odjel, Zagreb.

ZGAGA, Vera; MILETIC, Branimir; ZAJEC, Ljerka

Induction of proviruses to viruses by irradiation depending
on the physiological state of bacteria and the dose of irradiation. Bioz glas 16 no.1:1-12 '63

1. Institut "Ruder Boskovic", Radiobioloski odjel, Zagreb.

ZGALIN, A.

Selecting the route and means in shipping the freight to Great Britain. Medun transp 8 no.6:328-429 Je '62.

ZGALIN, A.

Palletization in in road transportation. Medun transp 9 no.12:
833 D '63

ZGALIN, Antun

Supplements necessary to the prepayment clauses. Medun transp
8 no.3:204-205 Mr '62

ZGARDAN, Ye.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Anoplocephalatosis in sheep in the Moldavian S. S. R.
Veterinariia 39 no.1:36-40 Ja '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva
i veterinarii.

(Sheep-Diseases and pests)
(Tapeworms)

ZGARDAN, E.S., (Junior Scientific Co-Worker, Moldavian Scientific Research
Institute of Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Medicine).

"Anoplocephala infestation of sheep in the Moldavian SSR."

Veterinariya, Vol 39, no 1, Jan 1962. pp36

ZGAYEVSKIY, V.

News review. Khim.volok.no.5:78-79 '64.

(MDA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyannogo volokna.

CHANYSHV, S.M.; ZGAYEVSKIY, V.E.

Temperature dependence of a chemical potential. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
fiz. no.4:127-134 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut pri Tomskom gosuni-
versitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Semiconductors)

L 13053-63

Pc-4/Pz-4 RM/AT/IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AT3003003

ENP(j)/ENT(1)/ENG(k)/ENT(m)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3

8/2927/62/000/000/0118/0205

79
75

AUTHOR: Katayev, G. A.; Presnov, V. A.; Cheglov, Ye. I.; Zgayevskiy, V. E.;
Batuyeva, Ye. N.; Katayev, Yu. G.

TITLE: Effect of physicochemical conditions of surface on the parameters of
germanium p-n junctions [Report of the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor
Devices held in Tashkent from 2 to 7 October 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo
AN UzSSR, 1962, 198-205

TOPIC TAGS: germanium transistor, germanium transistor stabilization.

ABSTRACT: Complex chemical and adsorption compounds determine the concentration
and position of energy levels of impurity centers and also the recombination
conditions and conductivity of the semiconductor. Theoretical and experimental
studies of the surface conditions reported in the article were intended to help
in solving the problem of stabilization of Ge devices. Effect of the surface
potential on the parameters of semiconductor devices is considered, and theoretical
current-gain vs. surface charge and current-voltage curves are presented. Exper-
iments were conducted with P-5 and P-6 open-type Ge transistors which were treated
with amines (aniline, dimethylaniline, aniline black, quinoline, triethylamine)

Card 1/2

L 13053-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3003003

4

or with As, Se, Mg, Zn. The amine treatment brought about the following results: (1) amine adsorption lowers the reverse collector currents; (2) it also affects the gain which increases or decreases depending on the basicity of the amine in question; (3) durability of the adsorption bond, which is connected with the semiconductor-device stability, depends on the type of amine used; (4) amine treatment makes the surface charge less negative. Detailed explanations of the above results are offered. Adsorption of elementary substances has revealed that As, Se, Mg increase the gain and decrease the collector currents; Zn has the reverse effect. Protective coating of treated surfaces by RPE-401 and EM-50 enamels was also tested. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 8 formulas, and 3 tables.

13

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR) Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences UzSSR) Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

84596

S/181/60/002/010/018/051
B019/B056

9.4177

AUTHORS:

Chanyshv, S. I. and Zgayevskiy, V. E.

TITLE:

The Problem of the Temperature Dependence of the Chemical
Potential of a Semiconductor

PERIODICAL:

Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 2461-2462

TEXT: In the introduction, the finding of the temperature dependence of the chemical potential of a semiconductor is discussed, when the neutrality condition is assumed to be satisfied. Usually the temperature dependence of the forbidden band width is not taken into account. Here, $\Delta E(T) = \Delta E(0) - \beta T$ (1) is given for the forbidden band width as temperature function, where β must be determined by electrical or optical methods. The authors calculated the temperature dependence of the chemical potential of InSb on the basis of data obtained by Oswald (Ref. 4). The results showed the importance of taking the temperature dependence of the forbidden band width into account. Calculations were carried out for

Card 1/2

The Problem of the Temperature Dependence of
the Chemical Potential of a Semiconductor

84596

S/181/60/002/010/018/051
B019/B056

$\Delta E = 0.24$ ev and $\beta = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ev/deg taking into consideration the surface zone. The results are graphically represented in Fig. 1. It was shown that consideration of the temperature dependence of the forbidden band width becomes necessary first at about 300°K. It was found that consideration of the temperature dependence of the forbidden band width becomes necessary earlier than taking account of the degeneracy and the surface states. There are 1 figure and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut Tomsk (Siberian
Institute of Physics and Technology, Tomsk)

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1959

Card 2/2

CHANYSHYEV, S.I.; ZGAYEVSKIY, V.E.

Effect of temperature on the chemical potential of a semiconductor.
Fiz. tver. tela 2 no.10:2461-2462 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut, Tomsk.
(Semiconductors)

AUTHORS: Chanyshv, S. M. and Zgayevskiy, V. E. SOV/139-58-4-21/30
 TITLE: Temperature Dependence of Chemical Potential
 (O temperaturnoy zavisimosti khimicheskogo potentsiala)
 PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika,
 1958, Nr 4, pp 127-134 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The behaviour of chemical potential with temperature is evaluated theoretically with special reference to indium antimonide (InSb). The chemical potential is related to the surface density of electrons by:

$$n_{\text{SURF}} = \frac{4\pi k T m}{h^2 f_n} \ln [1 + \exp (\mu'^* - E_1^*)]$$

Here f_n is the excitation function for the n th zone,
 E_1^* is a 'reduced' excitation energy, related to the true excitation energy by:

$$E_1^* = E_1/kT$$

Card 1/4 also $\mu'^* = \mu'/kT$

Temperature Dependence of Chemical Potential

SOV/139-58-4-21/30

where μ' is the excess of the chemical potential over the (known) surface function u_0 , thus:

$$\mu'(T) = \mu(T) - u_0(T)$$

All other symbols have their standard meanings. In principle, then, the problem is to enumerate the number of electrons in the surface band. The balance of electrons between various bands at any given temperature is represented by:

$$(N_D - N_L) + N_R = (N_a - N_L') + N_p + N_{SURF}$$

where: $N_D - N_L$ is the number of positive holes in the donor band;

N_R is the number of positive holes in the fundamental band;

$N_a - N_L'$ is the number of electrons in the acceptor band;

N_{SURF} is the number of electrons in the surface band;

N_p is the number of electrons in the conduction band.

Card2/4

Temperature Dependence of Chemical Potential

SOV/139-58-4-21/30

All electrons and positive holes obey accurately the Fermi law, although this may - and does at high temperatures - prove an unnecessary refinement over the Maxwell law. Using, then, the Fermi (or Maxwell) law the distribution of electrons between the various bands is readily evaluated as a function of temperature, and this leads immediately to N_{SURF} , and hence the chemical potential. The quantity μ^* is plotted against T for various-sized InSb crystals: it varies from $-\infty$ at 0 K to small positive values (< 5) at 1500 K; for a given temperature μ^* decreases with the crystal dimension. Since the number of conduction electrons is evaluated in the course of the calculation an incidental result of this work is to relate the chemical potential to the electrical conductivity. There are 7 figures and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V. V. Kuybysheva
(Siberian Physico-Technical Institute of Tomsk State University)

Card3/4

ZGENTI, V. S.

Struct & Mech.

Zgenti, V. S. Application of functional analysis in the theory of bent thin elastic shells of small curvature. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 91, 217-219 (1953). (Russian)

Let the middle surface of the bent shell be the surface $z=f(x, y)$, where f has continuous second partial derivatives in a domain G_0 with boundary L_0 , and write, in symbolic form, the equations of equilibrium of the shell in the form $AU=g$, which is a system of three second-order partial differential equations for the displacement vector $U=(u, v, w)$ of the shell. The boundary-value problem considered consists of this system of partial differential equations in G_0 , plus the boundary conditions $u=v=w=\partial w/\partial \nu=0$ on L_0 . The existence of a solution is shown by proving that, in a suitable Hilbert space whose elements are "displacement vectors" satisfying the boundary conditions, the operator A is positive definite. An imbedding theorem of S. L. Sobolev [Certain applications of functional analysis in mathematical physics, Izdat. Leningrad. Gos. Univ., 1950; these Rev. 14, 565] guarantees the uniform convergence, in G_0+L_0 , of a minimizing sequence of the equivalent variational problem to the solution of the differential problem.

J. B. Diaz (College Park, Md.).

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 2
Feb. 1954
Mechanics

Mathematical Reviews
Vol. 15 No. 3
March 1954
Mechanics

✓
(2) *Shen*
Zheng, V. S. Application of functional analysis in the theory of thin elastic spherical shells. Soobsheniya Akad. Nauk Gruzin. SSR 13, 257-263 (1952). (Russian)

The author employs the method used in existence theorems in elasticity by K. O. Friedrichs [Ann. of Math. (2) 48, 441-471 (1947); these Rev. 9, 255] to establish the existence of the solution, obtainable by Ritz' method, of a certain boundary-value problem in the theory of thin elastic spherical shells. The method consists in showing that a certain operator A , defined in a linear subset M of a Hilbert space which is naturally associated with the boundary-value problem, is positive definite, i.e.

$$(Au, u) \geq \gamma^2 \|u\|^2, \quad \gamma^2 > 0,$$

for u in M , where (\cdot, \cdot) and $\|\cdot\|$ are the scalar product and the norm in the Hilbert space. [See S. G. Mihlin, Direct methods in mathematical physics, Gostekhizdat, Moscow-Leningrad, 1950.] J. B. Dias (College Park, Md.).

EH
6-11-54

ZGEREBATAT'YEV, F. A.

Zgerebatat'yev, F. A. - "Some problems of the irrigation economy of the south of Kazakhstan," Izvestiya Akad. nauk Kazakh. SSR, No. 65, Economics Series, Issue 1, 1949, p. 36-55

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

ZGIERSKI, J.

Meeting of the authorities of public administration of agriculture
with students of the Warsaw Polytechnic College. Przegl geod 35
no.9:396-397 S '63.

ZGIERSKI, J.; KOWALEWSKI, A.; BRYKNER, H.

"Problem of the Instruction of Fishermen." p. 13, (GOSPODARKA RYBNIA,
Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

ZAMELLO, Jerzy, doc. dr.med.; ZGLICZYŃSKI, Jan M.;

The blood-peroxidase activity in women in the perinatal period. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.2:147-151 F '65

1. Z II Kliniki Położnictwa i Chorób Kobiąt Akademii w Krakowie (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. J.Zamello).

ZGIERSKI, J.

For a wide discussion on the publication plans and on the evaluation of the publications. p. 507. GOSPODARKA WODNA, Warszawa. Vol. 15, no. 12, Dec. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

ZGIET, Jozef

Remarks on the secondary structure of the Skole unit
near Brzozow. Kwartalnik geol 6 no.4:803-804 '62.

1. Karpacka Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

MORGIEL, Janina; ZGIET, Jozef

Upper Chalk in the Dydnia Saddle (Sanok Carpathians). Kwartalnik
geol 5 no.4:993-994 '61.

1. Karpacka Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

ZGIET, Jozef

New data on the menilite-Krosno series of the Skole unit in the Rzeszow-Sanok Carpathians. Kwartalnik geol 5 no.4:995-996 '61.

1. Karpacka Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

KOSZARKI, Leszek; WIESER, Tadeusz; ZGIET, Jozef

A note on the occurrence of tuff-stone rocks in the Lower and Middle Cretaceous of the Polish Carpathian Mountains. Kwartalnik geol 6 no.2:441-442 '62.

1. Karpacka Stacja Terenowa, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

SIKORA, W.; WIESER, T.; ZGIET, J.; ZYTKO, K.

Tuff horizons in the Menilite-Krosno series of the Flysch Carpathians.
Bul Ac Pol chim 7 no.7:497-503 '59. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Carpathian Field Station, Institute of Geology, Cracow.
Presented by M.Ksiazkiewicz.

(Poland--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.) (Poland--Flysh)
(Carpathian Mountains)

ZGERSKAYA, Ye.V., kand.biolog.nauk

Testing phosphamide and tedion. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8
no.2:30-31 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut zemledeliya i zhivotnovodstva zapadnykh rayonov UkrSSR.
(Lvov Province--Red spider--Extermination) (Insecticides)

ZGIROVSKIY, M.Z., inzh.; BLADYKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Analytical design of a ferro-resonant voltage stabilizer operating under load. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 8 no.4:19-23 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki.

BLADYKO, V. M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ZGIROVSKIY, M. Z., inzh.

Analytical determination of the magnetic characteristics of a
core with nonsinusoidal induction. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; energ.
7 no.5:110-114 My '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
elektrotekhniki.

BLADYKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZGIROVSKIY, M.Z., inzh.; IL'IN, V.M., inzh.

Use of a simplified harmonic analysis method for calculating
electric networks with steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6
no.5:109-112 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
elektrotekhniki Belorusskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Electric networks)

BLADYKO, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; ZGIROVSKIY, M.Z., inzh.

Analytical calculation of a frequency tripler with a load, Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; energ. 8 no.6:95-98 Js '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotehniki.

BLADYKO, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZILROVSKIY, M.Z., inzh.; IL'IN, V.M., inzh.

Simplified method for the harmonic analysis of periodic functions.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.3122-29 MF '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena
kafedroy elektrotekhniki.
(Electric networks) (Harmonic analysis)

THILLE, Zbigniew; ZGIRSKI, Ludomir

A case of hallucinosis acuta alcoholica observed during the course of a simple schizophrenia. Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. Pol. 15 no.2:339-340 Mr-Apr '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Psychiczych AM w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. T. Bilikiewicz).

Zgirska-Wawrzekiewicz, K.

A new form of Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae. p. 105.

ACTA MICROBIOLOGICA POLONICA. (Polskie Towarzystwo Mikrobiologow. Sekcja Mikrobiologii Ogolnej, Rolniczej i Przemyslowej).

Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 7, no. 2, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) EC, Vol. 8, No. 8, August 1959.
Uncla.

ZGIERSKI, Alojzy

Use of the modified Kuttner-Lichtenstein method for the phosphatase activity tests in the blood serum. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.5:171-173 1 F'65.

1. Z Zakładu Biochemii UL (kierownik: prof. dr. A. Dmochowski)
i z laboratorium Szpitala im. dr. M. Pirogowa w Łodzi (kierownik: dr. M. Prażanowski).

ZGIRSKIY, Ch. I.

ANDRYUSHCHENKO, Yu. S., BAGIN, Yu. I., BASHKIRTSEV, A. A., BELEN'KOV, G. Ye.,
 BELINICHER, I. Sh., BUSHUYEV, N. M., VAGANOV, A. K., GASHEV, A. M.,
 YKS'KOV, K. A., ZGIRSKIY, Ch. I., IGNAT'YEV, M. I., KCHUSHKIN, Ye. N.,
 KUZ'NOV, N. T., PATSKEVICH, I. P., PICHAK, F. I., RAYTSES, V. B.,
 RUDAKOV, A. S., SAPRYKIN, V. M., SIDOROV, F. F., UMINSKIY, Ye. A.,
 KHANZHIN, P. K., CHEREMOVSKIY, Yu. I., BUSHUYEV, N. M., kand. tekhn.
 nauk, red.; DUGINA, N. A., tekhn. red.

[Manual for agricultural machinery operators] Pt. 3. Stationary
 internal combustion engines, steam engines and windmills. Rural
 electrification. Mechanization of production in animal husbandry.
 Spravochnik mekhanizatora sel'skogo khoziaistva. Pt. 3. Statsionarnye
 dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia, lokomobili i vetrodvigateli.
 Elektrifikatsia sel'skogo khoziaistva. Mekhanizatsia proizvodstvennykh
 protsessov v zhivotnovodstve. Pod red. N. M. Bushueva. Moskva,
 Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry. 1957. 200 p.
 (MIRA 11:9)

(Agricultural machinery)

ZGIERSKI, J.

ZGIERSKI, J. A few words on organization and improvements in groups of lake fisheries. p. 2. Vol. 8, no. 12, Dec. 1956. GOSPODARKA RYBNA. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accesssions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

ZGIERSKI, J.; WALUS, T.

"Analysis of the Management of Lakes; A Discussion," P. 6. (GOSPODARKA
RYBNA, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

Category : USSR/Radiophysics - Radio-wave reception

I-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1937

Author : Zgirska, V.

Title : Determination of the Envelope of a Pulse

Orig Pub : ^{Tr} Kaunassk. politekhn. in-ta, 1955, 4, 241-246

Abstract : Examination of the passage of a pulse through a linear system having a bandwidth that is much smaller than the carrier frequency of the pulse. The frequency characteristic of the system is replaced by the characteristic of the tuned oscillating circuit. The problem is solved by operational methods. The oscillograms cited show that the method has an adequate accuracy.

Card : 1/1

SOV/112-59-1-1859

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 266 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zgirakis

TITLE: Determining the Circuit of a Twopole From a Given Pulse Response

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kaunassk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 7, pp111-118 (Original in Lithuanian, summary in Russian)

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for determining the circuit of a twopole whose impulse characteristic is known. The method is based on expanding the known impulse characteristic into a DC component and exponential components. Determining the parallel branches of the unknown twopole is made by analyzing and comparing the components with impulse characteristics of elementary twopoles; substituting an equivalent twopole for 2 parallel branches is permitted. The method is also applicable in cases where one of the components represents a damping sine curve; in this case, a twopole consisting of series-connected

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-1-1859

Determining the Circuit of a Twopole From a Given Pulse Response
resistance, inductance, and capacitance is introduced into the circuit. A
numerical example is cited of determining a twopole circuit when its impulse
characteristic is known.

N.A.T.

Card 2/2

ZGIRSKIS, V. V.

"Telegraphic Distortions Caused by Tone Telegraphic Channels."
Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Electrical Engineering Inst of Communica-
tions imeni M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions
(14)

ZGIRSKIS, V.V.

Design of transistor amplifiers. Radiotekhnika 20 no.5132-43 My '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radio-
tekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.

ZGIRSKIY, Ch., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Effect on repairing techniques on the wear resistance of metal-coated parts. Avt.transp.33 no.1:22-24 Ja'55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Automobiles---Repairing)